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hundred small *regalis* about 3 inches long, one of which was identified by Mr. Barton A. Bean of the United States National Museum as *nothus*.

In no case have I found the body of my specimens of *nothus* more compressed than the bodies of *regalis* of the same size caught at the same time. There is great variation with age in *regalis*, and in order properly to compare *nothus* with it one must have specimens of the same size and condition of nutrition. Whenever I have made such comparison the color has been the only obvious difference between the two.

The only way that I can explain the remarkable correspondence in size, between specimens of *nothus* and *regalis* with which they are caught is by supposing them to have been spawned with the *regalis*; and as two species of fish cannot come from the same lot of spawn, I consider *nothus* simply an abnormally colored *regalis*.

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LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH EATING FISH.

On April 2, 1916, a very early Louisiana Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) appeared in Central Park, New York City. It was remarkably tame, walking about the edges of some small ponds, and at one time going under a low bridge upon which several persons were standing. The most remarkable action on its part was to dart toward the surface of the water and seize a small fish perhaps an inch and a half in length. The bird did not swallow the fish whole, but pecked it bit by bit, probably consuming all of the flesh.

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